

POETRY.  
WHAT IS GLORY? WHAT IS FAME?

BY WM. RUTHERWELL.  
What is Glory? What is Fame?  
The echo of a long lost name;  
A breath, an idle hour's brief talk;  
The shadow of an ardent thought;  
A flower that blossoms for a day,  
Dying next morning;  
A stream that hurries on its way,  
Singing of sorrow;  
The last drop of a useless shower,  
Shed on a acre and leafless bower;  
A rose, stunk in a dead man's breast;  
This is the World's fame at the best!

What is Fame? and what is Glory?  
A dream—a jester's lying story,  
To tickle fools withal, or be  
A theme for second infancy;  
A joke scrawled on an epitaph;  
A grin at Death's own ghastly laugh;  
A vision that tempts the eye,  
But mocks the touch—nonentity!  
A rainbow, substanceless as bright,  
Fading for ever;  
O'er hill-tops and distant heights,  
Nearing us never;  
A bubble, blown by fond conceit,  
In very youth itself to cheat;  
The witch fire of a frenzied brain;  
A fortune that to lose were gain;  
A word of praise, perchance of blame;  
The wreck of a true bandied name;  
Ay, this is Glory!—this is Fame!

A STORY OF CONTRADICTIONS.

BY LEMAN BLANCHARD.  
"I am not what I am,"—Jago.  
The Passions, in festive meeting,  
I saw seated round, in a dream;  
And yow, by my hatred of cheating,  
The passions are not what they seem.  
There's mirth under faces the gravest,  
There's woe under visages droil,  
There's fear in the breast of the bravest,  
And light in the desolate soul.  
Thus joy, in my singular vision,  
Sat sobbing and gnashing his teeth;  
While gentleness scolded in derision,  
And hope picked the buds from his wreath,  
Despair her tight bodice unlacing,  
With laughter seemed ready to die;  
And late, her compassions embracing,  
Won each with a smile or a sigh.  
There peace bellowed louder and louder,  
His footstep sent off to the hulls;  
Fear sat on a barrel of powder,  
And pleasure stood by in the sulks,  
Here dignity shone like a rocket,  
Past Grace, who is rolling in fat;  
There probity's picking a pocket,  
Here pity sits skinning a cat.  
Then temperance, reeling off quite full,  
Charged friendship with drugging her draught;  
She vowed it was love that was spiteful,  
While charity, blaring all, laughed!  
When rage with the blindest expression,  
And vengeance, low roiled like a child,  
Cried "mercy forgive the transgression!"  
But mercy look'd horribly wild.  
Old wisdom was worshipping fashion,  
And jolly dancing in gloom;  
While meekness was foaming with passion,  
And misery danced round the room.  
Sweet envy tripped to her garret,  
Bright malice smiled worthy of trust,  
Gay want was enjoying his claret,  
And luxury gnawed a dry crust.  
At pride, as she served up the dinner,  
Humility turned up her nose;  
Suspicion shook hands with each sinner,  
While candor slummed all, as her foes.  
There's mirth under faces the gravest,  
There's woe under visages droil,  
There's fear in the breast of the bravest,  
And light in the desolate soul!

Corrected from the Boston Atlas.  
IMPROVISED.  
On the third nomination of Henry Clay for the  
Presidency, by the Whigs.  
When pumpkins shall grow on the top of a steeple,<  
And showers of pancakes shall fall with the rain;  
When banquets and dances can humbug the people,  
Clay's prospect of power may come back again.  
When grinnstones shall turn themselves round on the  
spindle,  
And John Bull shall swallow a third part of Maine;  
When the Grahams fatten, and Deacons dwindle,  
Clay's prospect of power may brighten again.  
When cider shall flow up the broad Mississippi,  
And Whiggery no longer scramble for gain;  
When the Atlas refuses to scold like Zantippe,  
Clay's prospect of power may brighten again.

When camels shall creep through the eye of a needle,  
And donkeys confess themselves nimmers in brain;  
When rogues cannot cheat us, nor parasites wheedle,  
Then may Clay's hopes faintly glimmer again.

A SAVAGE THREAT.—Two gentlemen met yesterday in Canal street; after shaking hands one of them said: "You must tell your brother, Mr. Smith, that he must be careful how he regulates his conduct towards me. He met me yesterday in the Merchant's Exchange, and in the presence of many gentlemen, called me a liar, thief, puppy, scoundrel and coward, and then pulled my nose and kicked me to the door. You may tell your brother that if he carries the thing much further he will arouse a spirit that is not so easily put to rest. I will not submit to every provocation."—N. O. Picayune.

A sailor passing one day through the town of Liverpool, and having occasion to buy some shoes, cast his eyes about in order to find out a shop in which he could suit himself to his satisfaction.—He had not walked far, when he saw the words, "Adam Strong, shoemaker," in capital letters over the door. As the honest tar had not wasted much of his time in the study of orthography he read it thus: "A dam strong shoemaker." "This is the man for my money," said Jack, "for I want a dam strong pair of shoes."

"Why did Adam bite the apple?" said a schoolmaster to a boy. "Because he had no knife," replied the boy.

Lamp oil, properly applied, will cure corns.—We got the receipt from Jonah, who found it out while in the whale's belly.—Exchange Paper.

# Oxford Democrat

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POPULAR TALES.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE REEFER OF '73.

By the Author of "Cruising in the Last War."

"Sail ho!" sung out the look-out, one sunny afternoon, as we bowed along before a pleasant gale. In an instant the drowsiest among us was fully awake. The officers thronged the quarter-deck; the fore-top-men eagerly scanned the horizon; the skulkers stole out from beneath the bulwarks where they had been dozing, and the late quiet decks of the schooner, which but a moment since lay lushed in the drowsy silence of a sultry afternoon, now swarmed with noisy and curious gazers.

"Whereaway?" asked the officer of the deck. "Broad on the weather-beam." "Can you make her out?" "A heavy square-rigged vessel." "Do her royals lit?" "Aye, sir; but only this moment." "How does she bear?" "West and by west sou' west." "A West Indian, perhaps." "Ay, sir, I can see her to-gallants now: they belong to a heavy craft."

"Pipe all hands to make sail, boatswain." "Aye, aye, sir." "The strange sail is hauling up into the wind," sung out the look-out. "Ay—take the glass Mr. Parker, and spring into the cross trees to see what you can make of her. All hands aloft—loose and sheet home fore and maintop-sail. Merrily, there. How does she look, Mr. Parker?"

"She seems a heavy merchant-man by her rig; ah! now her topsails lift, large and square, with a cross in them. It's not the rig of a man-o'-war."

"Ease off the sheet—man the lee-braces—hard down the helm." "Ay, aye, sir," said the quarter-master, as he whirled around the wheel, and the gallant craft danced lightly up into the wind, like a race horse beneath the spur; while the men stood at their respective stations eagerly waiting the command.

"Round there, with the fore-top-sail—haul in fore and aft—belay all!" came in quick succession from the quarter-deck, as we bowed before the breeze, and dashing the spray on either side our cutwater, went off almost dead in the wind's eye. The sharp wind, as it sang through our cordage, and the momentary dashing of the sea across our bows, as we thumped against the surges, afforded a pleasant relief to the occasional creaking of the shrouds, or the dull monotonous sounds of the water washing lazily alongside, which we had been listening to for the last hour. The change had an exhilarating effect upon our spirits, which was perceptible as well among officers as among men. Besides, we were all eager for a prize. Every man, therefore, was at his station, and a hundred eager faces looked out from the fore-castle, the tops, or where ever their owners chanced to be. The captain, too, was upon deck, scanning the stranger with a scrutinizing eye.

"Can you see her hull yet, Mr. Parker?" he asked. "No, sir—her courses show to the very foot—but here it comes—six ports on a side, sir, though they look like painted ones."

"She's setting her light sails." "Every one of them, sir: and wetting down their mainsail." "How are her decks?" "Crowded, sir. There's the glancing of a musket as I live; ah, of a dozen. She carries troops, sir, I fancy."

"A transport?" "Aye, sir!" "The interest had gone on deepening, during these rapid questions and answers, until at my last reply a suppressed buzz ran around the ship. No one spoke, but each looked into his messmate's face, and it was obvious that the question, 'could we capture our opponents, or would we ourselves become the prey?' was uppermost in every mind. But the person most interested in the event was apparently the least concerned of any; and without moving a muscle of his face, the captain leisurely closed his glass, and turning, with a smile, to his lieutenant, said—

"We shall be likely to have a sharp brush, Mr. Lennox; in fact our men are getting rusty, and we want something of a close-contested battle to burnish them up. We shall open the magazine, and go to quarters directly."

Every thing that could be made to draw, was by this time set, and we were eating into the wind after the stranger with a rapidity that promised even to the most sanguine of us a speedy realization of our hopes. As we gained upon the merchantman, the crowded state of his decks became more and more apparent, and we could plainly detect, by means of our glasses, that every exertion, even to wetting down the sails to the royals, was being made on board of him to escape. But all was in vain. Few vessels afloat could beat us on the tack we were now going, nor was it long before we had the chase within range of our long Tom.

"She hasn't shown her bunting as yet," said Captain Stuart. "But we'll throw a shot across her run up our flag, and see what answer she makes."

"The long gun was cast loose, the foot of the foresail lifted, and the gunner applying the match, the ball went whizzing on its way; while at the same moment our flag was run up to the gaff, and blowing out to leeward, disclosed the arms of our colony." For a few minutes the shot might have

\*The present national flag, consisting of stars and stripes, was not adopted until 1777, when Congress passed a resolution to that effect. Prior to that each commander used whatever device suited his fancy. The first ensign of Paul Jones is said

been seen ricocheting along the waves, until it plunged into the sea a few fathoms on the laboard of the stranger. Still, however, no ensign was shown by the chase.

"Pitch a shot into her this time, Mr. Matchlock," ejaculated the skipper, addressing the gunner, "and see if that will bring her out."

"Ay, ay, sir," said the old fellow, squinting along his piece, and aware that he was one of the best marksmen afloat in any service, "ay, ay, we'll awake them to a sense of their condition presently; we'll drive the cold iron through and through the reprobates: too high, a little more starboard—steadily all, and mark the mischief," cried the old fellow, applying the match. The rest of the sentence was lost in the deafening report of the cannon; a sheet of fire was seen streaming out an instant from the mouth of the piece; and as the pale white smoke sailed slowly eddying away to leeward, the old gunner might have been discerned, bending eagerly forward, and shading his eyes with his hands, as he gazed after the path of the ball.

"By the Lord Harry how it makes the splinters fly!" said the old fellow, as the shot, striking full on the quarter of the chase, went through and through her deck.

"And there goes her flag at last," said Westbrook, as the ensign of England floated from the quarter of the merchantman, while at the same moment a cloud of smoke puffed from her stern, and a shot, skimming along the deep, toward us, plunged into the waters a cable's length ahead.

"We're beginning to make him talk, eh!" chuckled the gunner, waxing warm in his work. "Let him have it again now—ah! that will bring out his teeth—give it to 'em, you old sea-dog," he continued, familiarly patting his piece, "and by the continental Congress, he's got it among his sky-scrappers. There come his to-gallant sails—hurrah!"

The fight now became one of intense interest, for the merchantman perceiving that escape was impossible, seemed determined to resist to the last, and kept up a brisk and well-directed fire upon us from his stern-guns. Their range not being, however, so great as that of our piece, we were enabled after a while to regulate our distance so as to cripple the chase effectually without sustaining any damage ourselves. But it was not long that we were suffered to maintain the combat on our own terms. Worried beyond endurance by the havoc made among his spars, the chase soon put his helm up, wore round, and hauling up his courses in gallant defiance, came down boldly towards us.

"We shall have it now," whispered Westbrook as he stood by the division where he commanded. "they must outnumber us two to one—but we'll give them a lesson for all that."

"Ay! hand to hand, and foot to foot, will be the struggle, and God defend the right." No sooner had the chase altered his course, and shown a determination to accept our challenge, than the firing on both sides ceased, and the two ships steadily but silently approached each other.

The eve of battle is a solemn time. However men may talk in their jovial hours, or feel amid the maddening excitement of the contest itself, there is something inexpressibly awe-inspiring in the consciousness that we are soon to be arrayed in deadly hostility against our fellow-creatures, and now as I gazed along the silent decks, and beheld our brave fellows gazing, as if spell-bound, upon the approaching foe, I perceived that their emotions were akin to my own. Yet there was nothing of fear in those hardy bosoms. There was a compression of the lip, an occasional flashing of the eye, and a half-suppressed word now and then among the men, which showed that amid all their other feelings, a deep, unflinching detestation of their tyrants was uppermost in their hearts.

At times their eyes would glance proudly along our sanded deck, with all its apparatus of cutlasses, boarding pikes, and cannon balls, and then turn indignantly, and almost triumphantly, toward the enemy, now bearing down upon them. Meantime a death-like silence hung upon them; not a sound was heard except the sighing of the winds through the hamper, and the dash of the waters under our bows.

The chase had now approached almost within musket shot, and yet no demonstration of an attack had been made. We could see that the chase was alive with men. From every port, and look-out, and top, a score of faces warned us of a bloody battle. Each man was at his post, determination stamped on his countenance. As I gazed upon this formidable array of numbers, and beheld the comparably gigantic hull of our adversary, steadily advancing on us, like some portentous monster of the deep, I almost trembled for our victory; but when my eye fell again on the brave chests, and determined visages of our gallant crew, I felt that nothing but extermination could prevent them from hoisting our own flag above the proud ensign of our foe which now flapped lazily in the breeze. But my reverie—if such it might be called—was cut short by perceiving a sheet of flame rolling along the Englishman's side, and while his tall spars reeled backward with the recoil a shower of shot came hurtling toward us. In an instant the gaff of our mainsail fell; our sails were perforated in various places; and a cannon ball striking us amidships, cut through both bulwarks, and laid one poor fellow dead upon deck. The men started like hounds when they see their prey.

"Stand to your guns—my men!" thundered the captain in this emergency, "let not a shot be fired until I give the word. Bear steadily on your helm, and lay us across their bows."

The moments that elapsed before this endeavor could be consummated seemed to be protracted

to have been a pine tree, with a rattlesnake coiled at its foot, about to strike, and the motto, "Don't tread on me." The arms of a colony, as in this instance, were often used.

into an age. Our gallant fellows could, meanwhile, scarcely be restrained within the bounds of discipline. As shot after shot came whizzing over us, the crew grew more and more restive, casting uneasy glances at our commander at every successive fire. Several of the spars had by this time been wounded, and our hull showed more than one evidence of the foe's skill in gunnery. At length a shot came tearing through the bulwark but a short distance from where I was stationed, and after knocking the splinters wildly hither and thither, struck a poor fellow at his quarters, and laid him mangled and bleeding across his gun. I ran to him. One of his shipmates had already lifted the man's head up, and laid it carefully in the lap of a comrade. The face was dreadfully pale—the features unnaturally distorted. Agony, intense and irresistible, was written in every line of the face. The motion, however, revived him, and he opened his eyes with a groan. Unsettled as was his gaze, they took in the anxious group around him. He saw, on every face, the deepest commiseration. His glazing eye lightened for a moment.

"How are you, Jack?" said the shipmate, in whose lap he lay.

"The dying man shook his head mournfully. "Don't you know me, Jack?" said his messmate. There was no answer. The eyes of the sufferer were closed. "God knows I little tho't you were to die thus!" continued his shipmate, with emotion. "For twenty years, in gale and calm, in winter and summer we have sailed together, and now you're going to part company, without being able even to bid an old messmate farewell," and he wiped the cold sweat from the dying man's brow. "Jack, Jack, don't you know me? Can I do nothing for you?"

"The sufferer opened his eyes, and made a gesture as if he wished to be lifted up. His desire was gratified. He looked around eagerly until his eyes fell upon the enemy.

"Bury me," he faintly articulated, "after you've—hailed—down her flag. And—Rover," and his voice, for an instant, became stronger, "send the prize-money to the old woman—and—"

"He gasped for breath. "What?—in God's name what?" But the senses of the dying man began to wander.

"Speak!—Jack—for the love of God!" "A—alls—we—e—l!" murmured the man brokenly. He ceased. A quivering motion passed across his face. His shipmate gently laid his head upon the deck.

"He's dead—and now boys, for revenge!" said Rover, as he started to his feet.

The crisis had come. So rapidly had the foregoing scene passed, and so intently had we all been gazing upon the dying man, that, in the interval, the schooner had gained a position on the bow of the enemy, and as the sturdy seamen rose up from beside the murdered companion, we ran short across her in a raking position; and before the words had died upon the air, the long-expected command came from the quarter deck, to open our fire.

"Fire!" shouted our leader, "one and all—pour it into them—remember you fight for your all!"

"Give it to 'em like h—l, my boys," thundered the gunner, "that's it; there goes her spirit-sail yard—hurrah!"

It was a terrific scene. No sooner had the signal been given, than, as with one accord, our gallant fellows poured in their deadly fire. Every shot told. Stung almost beyond human endurance by the restraint in which they had been kept, and maddened by the spectacle of a messmate slain at his post before he could fire a shot, our crew fought like demons rather than men, jerking their guns out as if they were playthings in their hands. Nothing could withstand them. Not a shot was wasted on the rigging of the foe: every one was driven along her crowded decks. The slaughter was immense. Man and boy, sailor and marine, officers and crew went down before that murderous, incessant fire. The flashes of the cannon, the roars of the batteries, the crashing of spars, and the shrieks of the wounded and the dying rose up together in terrific discord. Meanwhile the thick clouds of smoke settling down upon us, hid the hull of the enemy completely from sight. Nothing but her masts, rising tall and gallantly above the dim canopy of her decks, could be seen. Directly one of these was seen to stagger; then it swayed to and fro a moment; and directly giving a lurch, the whole lofty fabric of spars and hamper went tumbling over her side.

"Hurrah, boys! we have her now," shouted the captain of a gun near me, "there goes her fore-mast—let her have it again!" and, jerking out his piece at the word, another deadly discharge of grape was sent hurtling along the enemy's decks.

By this time the two vessels had got afloat, the bowsprit of the foe having become entangled with the shrouds of our main-mast. Unable longer to resist the whirlwind of grape poured along their decks, the crew of the enemy determined on making a desperate effort to retrieve the tide of battle by boarding, and gathering suddenly forward, at the call of their leader, they made an instantaneous rush upon us. But their attack was as quickly met. A momentary vacillation of the veil of smoke hanging over the deck of the foe, by disclosing the numbers gathering upon her fore-castle, betrayed to our gallant leader the intention of the enemy. He saw at a glance that the attack must be repulsed speedily or that we were lost. The vessels were already swinging around side to side, and in a few moments the overwhelming numbers of the Englishman would be enabled to leap upon our decks, with almost as much ease as if we were moored along side of their craft in port. Not a moment was to be lost. Either the enemy must be repulsed at once, and so promptly as to preclude all future attempts of

the like character, or else we must lose over advantage we had already gained, and be overpowered finally by the mere force of numbers. What I have taken so long to describe, flashed through our minds with inconceivable rapidity. The captain did not hesitate a moment. Waving his sword aloft he thundered,

"Boarders ahoy! muster at the main—to beat back the enemy," and then in a lower tone he added, "charge the long gun to the muzzle with grape."

Obedient at the word our gallant fellows hurried to their stations, and stood eagerly awaiting the onset of the foe; who having, by this time, mustered on the part of their craft, stood ready to spring upon our decks at the first opportunity. That was now at hand. The two ships, which had momentarily receded, now rolled together, and every man of the enemy's crew strained his muscles to their utmost tension, as he prepared to spring on our decks.

Never shall I forget that sight. Clustered around the fore-shrouds and on the cat-head, and covering the whole space between, were the dense masses of the enemy, their dark trowning conveniences, and glittering weapons forming prominent objects in the spectacle. They had sprung up, as if by magic, from a score of lurking places, and gathering at the call of their commander, now stood with threatening numbers about to leap upon us. To resist such a whirlwind of cutlasses with our little crew was well nigh madness. But our leader had already determined to make their very numbers the cause of their ruin. At this moment, when the two ships approached each other, he turned rapidly to the gunner, and shouted,

"Give it to them with the long gun—fire!" The effect was electric. With a noise, like the bursting of a volcano, the instrument of death went off, deluging forth its fiery torrent with resistless fury. An avalanche could not have swept off its victims more ruthlessly than did that discharge disperse the foe. Nothing could withstand that hurricane of grape. Its effect was awful. Clearing a lane through and through the crowd upon the fore-castle of the enemy, it tore its passage onward amid the spars and hamper of the ship with resistless violence, almost drowning the shrieks of the dying, and the curses of the wounded in its terrific crash. The enemy's boarders staggered and fell back, and before they could rally the two ships fell asunder. While they were still wavering, our hamper became disentangled, and we once more floated free of the enemy. As we passed along her side our fire was renewed with redoubled impetuosity, while the Englishman, crippled as he was by our last frightful discharge, could only feebly reply.

"Pour it in, my lads," shouted the gunner again, "and we'll soon bring her to quarters—give it to 'em now, for the honor of old Plymouth."

"God save the king," came hoarsely back from the enemy, "blow the rebels out of water."

The speaker was standing just about the main-mast, and had distinguished himself, during the attempt to board us, by his vehement gestures, and apparent influence over the men. I noticed that the eye of Westbrook watched him keenly as he spoke. Suddenly an officer approached and gave him an order. He looked around, started from his protracted situation, and dashed up the main shrouds, with the intention, as we now perceived, of reeling a rope which had been shot away, and the loss of which prevented the main-top-sail from being hoisted to the cap.

"They're about to make off," said I to Westbrook, "he's a daring fellow to go aloft in this fire, any how."

"He's not so sure of success," said Westbrook, "for they'll have a shot at him from the fore-castle."

The man had by this time, with almost inconceivable rapidity, effected his purpose, although more than one musket had bedded-fired at him from our craft. He now turned to descend, but proud of his achievement, he could not resist the temptation of a momentary bravado. He took off his hat and gave a hurrah.

"It's your last boast," coolly said Westbrook, as he snatched a musket, and lifting it to his shoulder, glanced his eye along the barrel, and fired. I shuddered involuntarily, even though an enemy was the victim, for I knew Westbrook's deadly aim. My presage was true. The man staggered on his footing an instant; made an abortive grasp at the air instead of a rope; and falling backward, struck the shrouds, and re-bounded into the sea. He squatted a moment on the water like a wounded duck, and then sunk forever, leaving only a small dark stain of blood upon the wave to tell where he disappeared.

By this time the fire of the enemy had almost ceased, and even amid the smoke of battle, we could see that her scupperns were literally running with blood. An ineffectual attempt was now made to escape from us, but we ran down upon the enemy at the first symptom, and re-commenced our fire with unabated fury. Their rigging was soon terribly cut up, as we now aimed principally at that. As a few moments removed all possibility of an escape on the part of the Englishman, and as we had suffered ourselves in our hamper somewhat from his fire, we then ran off a short distance, and began to repair our damages. An hour and a half sufficed to place us in nearly as good a condition as before going into battle, when running down upon the enemy we once more opened our battery. The first gun, however, had hardly been fired, before the British ensign, which had doggedly been kept flying, was hauled down. I was despatched to board the capture. As I stepped upon her decks a scene of desolation met my eye. My path was literally slippery with blood. Scarcely a man was on deck. The helmsman, a single officer, two marines, and a few common seamen, were the only ones, of all that numerous crew, who were not wounded or dead. God knows it more terrible slaughter I had never participated in! I think I beheld it at this day.

"Come Simon, get up my good boy; it's after sunrise." "What of dat, Massa? what if it be yise?" Spose if sun yise two hours afore day, poor Simon get up, 'cause sun yise, eh? Don't come dat game over dis nigger, no how."

"I say, mister, do you belong to the church?" asked a passer by of a rum-looking customer who had "brought up" against the meeting house. "No, not exactly, but I'm leaning that way," he accented.



# LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

## IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1842.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, the bill to incorporate the East Bethel Bridge Company, was taken up, amended and passed to be engrossed.

A message was sent to the House, requesting an order which had been sent in relation to distilling the State for Representatives to Congress. Also, for the papers in case of George W. Maxim, were received, and the Senate reconsidered their vote, postponing the Resolve in favor of said Maxim, and the same was amended and passed to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the doings of the Legislature of South Carolina, on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

On motion of Mr. Eastman, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire if any and what amendments are necessary in the Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. F. Smith, Ordered, That the Committee on the State Lands be directed to enquire and report to this Legislature, whether the Land Agent for the past year, has contracted with any person or persons to build mills upon the public lands, as a consideration for the grant of such lands; and if so, whether the lands conveyed are timber or settling lands. Also whether in any case he has conveyed lands in any township where a mill has been already erected previous to making the conveyance.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Papers from the House, were read once and referred in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Smart, of Somerset, Ordered, That the Land Agent be requested to report to this Legislature as early as practicable, the amount of the settling lands sold by the Land Agent during the past year—the persons to whom sold—the price per acre—where the same is located—also, to whom permits have been granted to cut timber on the State lands, and on what terms—whether any permit of the price has been released to any person, if so, to whom, and the reason for such release—also, the amount of all expenses connected with the sale and settlement, and stumpage, by the said Land Agent during the year 1841, and the amount of cash received for stumpage.

Read once and to-morrow assigned—Bill providing for an alteration of the time of holding the meeting of the Commissioners of the County of Oxford—resolve additional to a resolve for the promulgation of the laws of the State—for an increase of salary of the Judge and Register of Probate for the County of Aroostook.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill, changing the time of holding the meetings of Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

Leave to bring in a bill—was reported on the petition of Saml F. Brown et al—to incorporate Buckfield High School and Lyceum.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Order of notice—was reported to the next Legislature, on the petition of Fryeburg Academy plantation.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the County Officer Bill was taken up. The amendment offered by Mr. Eastman, was supported by Messrs. Bridgman and F. Smith, and opposed by Messrs. Humphrey, Lane, and Smart.

The yeas and nays on the adoption of Mr. Eastman's amendment were then taken, as follows—yeas 8, nays 23.

The question then returned on the passage of the bill to be engrossed. Mr. Smith, of Cumberland, spoke in opposition.

After some remarks from Messrs. Otis, Humphrey, Lane, and Smart, in favor of the bill, it was passed to be engrossed by the following vote: Yeas 27, Nays 4.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to incorporate the Buckfield High School and Lyceum—Bill additional to an act to set off a part of Andover surplus West of Letter A. No. 2, to the town of Newry.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

Leave to withdraw—on petition of John Needham.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, of Wilton, Ordered, That the Committee on Finance, be directed to enquire into the expediency of reporting in the tax act of the present year, a more explicit mode of defining all kinds of income, which are considered taxable property.

Mr. Otis, of St. George, by leave, laid on the table a Resolve requesting our delegation in Congress, to go for the repeal, or postponement, of the existing Bankrupt Act, (which by the Rules, lies over one day.)

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing all laws for the collection of debts, where the sum is less than ten dollars, (except for taxes)—with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adjourned to ten o'clock Monday morning.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

On motion of Mr. Paine, of Bangor, Ordered, That the Committee on the Hospital for the Insane, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the removal to the Hospital of persons furiously mad and dangerous, now confined in the jails and houses of correction in this State.

Bill to incorporate the East Bethel Bridge Company, was twice read and to-morrow assigned.

On motion of Mr. Nichols, of Whiting, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the right of passage across, (in the winter season,) lands of other individuals in those cases where it may be actually necessary for the convenience and interest of either of the parties interested, upon such terms as may be deemed just.

Mr. Foster, of Freedom, offered the following, Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so altering the time of the meeting of the Legislature,

as to meet the third Wednesday in September, annually—and to provide by law for the compensation of the members of the Legislature as follows: for the first fifty days attendance and service, at \$2 per day—from fifty days to the conclusion of the Legislature at \$1 per day, and for the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House at \$3 per day.

Mr. Dunn, of Poland, moved to lay the order on the table, for the reason that the Legislature had no power to alter the meeting of the Legislature, and that it might be so amended, as to propose to submit the question to the people.—His motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Swan, of Gardiner, Ordered, That so much of the Governor's message, as relates to costs in criminal prosecutions, and so much of the Report of the late Treasurer of State, as relates to the pay of the Militia, be referred to the Joint Special Committee, to which was referred so much of the Governor's message, as relates to the tax on Banks.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Petition presented and referred—of George King et al, of Paris, that the law regulating the sale of ardent spirits may be repealed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Ordered, That — be a committee to enquire whether the small pox is in the immediate vicinity of this Capital, and if so, whether any danger is to be apprehended, and report forthwith; which, after some conversation between Messrs. White, Morse of Bath, and Burr of Brewer, was passed, and Messrs. White, Arnold of Augusta, and Pike of Litchfield were appointed this Committee.

Mr. White from the small pox committee, subsequently reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them, and that there is no small pox near the State House, and that no danger is to be apprehended from the small pox any where. The report was laid on the table.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Read twice and to-morrow assigned—Bill increasing the salaries of the Judge and Register of Probate for the County of Aroostook—Bill altering the time for holding the County Commissioners Courts for the County of Oxford.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

Petition presented and referred—of Selectmen of Andover that an act to incorporate Sylvanus Poor et al, as trustees of Ministerial School Fund, may be repealed.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate on Tuesday, there was considerable personal excitement growing out of words spoken in debate. Mr. Benton presented a petition from the city of New York, praying for a repeal of the Bankrupt Law, and gave notice that he would take the earliest moment for calling up his bill to postpone the execution of that Act.—He made some remarks, and cited some statements from the N. Y. Herald, to show the unjust and unequal operations of the Act.

Mr. Tallmadge presented several memorials against a postponement or a repeal of the Bankrupt law; and remarked that, after the action which had been taken by Congress upon the subject, he had thought that there was an end of it; but not the Senator from Missouri persevered in a continual agitation of the subject. He characterized Mr. Benton as an habitual disturber, and particularly on this question—and besought him to give over for once his agitating custom. He asserted that it was that Senator's doctrines and principles which had produced the distresses of the country, and imputing that he had now no heart to feel for the suffering he had created.—He was interrupted by Mr. Benton, who said, "Tis false, sir! 'tis false!"

The Chair called to order, and then Mr. Preston rose and remarked on the necessity of preserving the dignity of the Senate.

Mr. Tallmadge said, it was a matter that did not disconcert him at all. He repeated what he had said.

Mr. Benton. Then, tis false, Sir, utterly false! Mr. Clay hoped that the Senator would take his seat until order should be preserved.

Mr. Benton, (in a loud tone.) I am in my seat.

Mr. Clay, (angrily.) If the Senator thus addresses me, he will receive corresponding language.

Mr. Benton. Apply it, and it will be followed up by corresponding action.

Mr. Clay, (shaking his finger at Mr. Benton.) The Senator knows, ay, he knows me well.

When order was in some measure restored,

Mr. Preston moved that the Senate now proceed to an investigation of the subject with closed doors.

Mr. Linn hoped it would not be done, as no good could result from it. Whenever personal difficulties arose, they must be settled by the gentlemen concerned, or by their friends, out of doors, and he would never for a moment aid in investigating a breach of decorum with closed doors.—He considered the language of Mr. Tallmadge as having been personal to his friend from Missouri, and calculated to arouse the passions of any gentleman on that floor.

Mr. Walker took a similar view of the matter—and Mr. Preston's proposition was withdrawn.

Mr. Mangum offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a Committee of — persons be appointed to enquire what order ought to be taken in the case of a Senator in his seat addressing another, who is in possession of the floor, in opprobrious or insulting language; and that the said committee enquire what order ought to be taken in regard to the language addressed by the Senator from Missouri to the Senator from New York, while he was in possession of the floor.

Mr. Rayard said that Mr. Tallmadge was entitled to the floor, and thought he had better proceed at once. These interruptions were never pushed to extremes in the practice of the Senate.

The Chair thought the resolution could not be received, no appeal having been taken from his decision that Mr. Tallmadge was in order and entitled to the floor.

Mr. Mangum then appealed, in order to get in the resolution.

Mr. Linn desired that the Senator from Y. Y. would proceed in his remarks, and that the matter would take its own course. He would not

ask the Senator from N. Carolina to withdraw his resolution, although it would be seen that the form of it was condemnatory of his, (Mr. Linn's), colleague.

Mr. Benton. Never mind that, my friend. Mr. Benton offered the following amendment to Mr. Mangum's resolution—

And how far it was proper, &c. for the Senator from New York to address the Senator from Missouri, as being habitually a disturber of the Country, as being the author of the indebtedness of the Bankrupts, and as having no heart to feel for the distresses he had created.

Mr. Mangum said he would withdraw his resolution. Mr. Benton objected to the withdrawal. Mr. Mangum understood that if he would withdraw the appeal which he had taken from the decision of the Chair; the resolution would, of course, be in his possession. He then withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Tallmadge then proceeded, and concluded by saying that, as to the opprobrious epithets of the Senator from Missouri, he hurled them back to the source whence they emanated.

The Senate took up Mr. Clay's resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of distributing among the States which had accepted their distributive share of the proceeds of the lands, that portion which other States may refuse to accept. After some debate, in which no new views were offered, the resolution of Mr. Clay was carried, 25 to 20.

In the House, the first business was a motion to print a petition, praying for relief in the commercial relations with Great Britain and her North American Colonies, and the State of Maine.—Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Petitions were then received from Maine, presented by Messrs. Fessenden, Lowell, Randall, Marshall, Clifford and Allen.

Mr. White presented several memorials from the State of Louisiana. Messrs. Gentry, T. J. Campbell, and C. H. Williams, from Tennessee. Mr. Cushing moved to reconsider the vote by which the House decided it would not receive the petition from Haverhill, praying for the dissolution of the Union, and said on that motion he wished to be heard.

The Speaker decided that the gentleman could not debate the question of reconsideration, as the petition could not be debated, the motion of reconsideration must follow the same course.

From this decision Mr. Cushing appealed, and asked the yeas and nays which were ordered. The decision of the chair was sustained by the House.

The business then in order was reports from standing committees. Mr. Tillghast completed his unfinished speech on a resolution authorizing the Committee on Manufactures to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of obtaining information. He was followed by Mr. Brown of Tennessee, who offered an amendment, to the effect that the persons summoned should be disinterested. The debate was continued by Mr. Wood.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Fillmore moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. After some conversation, the motion prevailed, and Mr. Briggs was called to the Chair.

The bills providing for the protection of American seamen, and for the payment of pensions, were disposed of. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then read, when the Committee rose, reported the two first bills to the House, and also reported progress on the third.

Without the performance of any other business worthy of particular note, the House adjourned.

## CHARACTER OF CONGRESS.

The violent feeling which has grown up in Congress among certain members, all must have perceived, is confined to the leaders of the Whig party. Mr. Clay it will be remembered, at the last session, attacked personally the President's friends, marking a portion of them with contemptuous epithets, and Mr. Wise, then as at this session has resented it—has assailed Mr. Clay in Congress, and in a letter in the newspapers—and has been assailed by Mr. Adams on the score of Mr. Cilley's death. He has thrown off the prompting of that fatal affair, and imputed the stern terms which made blood the only alternative, to Mr. Clay. All these things, together with Mr. Adams' late move, have begotten the most deadly feeling of hostility between the different factions of the Whig party, which are continually breaking out, and marrying all harmony in the halls of Congress. No Democrat has shared in these violent discussions. They have not encouraged these feuds in order to aggravate riot in the House, (unlike the Whigs in this, who even provoked it, when the Democrats were in the majority,) to lay the responsibility among the people, on their political opponents. The Democrats do not, it is true, interfere on behalf of either of the belligerents, because they know that, as in case of war between man and wife, the person who interferes to reconcile them, brings their united force on his own head. The Democrats in Congress have been quiet lookers on. The responsibility of wasting the public time—the public money—the high reputation of the Representatives body and of the Government, must rest on those who wield the power of both. An episode to the drama will be found in the letters of Messrs. Wise, Upsher, and Butts.

December 6, 1841. Mr. Adams, to except the twenty-first rule; opened the first day's session on the discussion, kept up in disorder, Mr. A. denying that there was any parliamentary law beyond the adoption of express rules.

Dec. 14. Abolition petitions, petitions to rescind the twenty-first rule, for the recognition of Hayti, &c. &c. presented by Messrs. Adams, Saltonstall, Pillsbury, Hunt, Barnard, Gates, and Truman Smith.

Dec. 21. Linn of New York; comparison between slave labor and free labor.—Mr. Stanley calling Mr. Linn to order for an invidious attack upon a whole section of the House.

Dec. 22. Insults of Barton, of Va., to Speaker, and retort.

January 4, 1842. Insulting conduct of Mr. Adams to the Speaker in reference to the making up the journal. Same debate, Arnold's speech.

Same date. Speaker's admission that the debate that had been going on was entirely out of order.

Jan. 5. Altercation between Mr. Adams and the Speaker as to the journal.

Same date. Mr. Proffit's complaint of the insulting language Mr. Arnold had been permitted to use towards him, and Arnold's disorderly conduct.

Same date. Mr. Adams' disorderly conduct.

Jan. 7. Disorderly day in consequence of Abolition petitions, Giddings, &c. and Mr. Adams' insult to the Speaker.

Jan. 8. Calls of the House, and yeas and nays, to stave of the instructions to repeal the Bankrupt act.

Jan. 12. Treasury Note Bill; Arnold's speech: several times with quorum; motions for call of the House; and yeas and nays on adjournment.

Jan. 15. Whole day consumed in frivolous motion to defeat the instructions to repeal the Bankrupt act.

Jan. 17. Similar proceedings; yeas and nays.

Jan. 20. Granger's petition from Hopewell, N. Y., to protect incendiary publications in the mails.

Jan. 21. Reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of petition of Calhoun of Massachusetts to recognize the Haytian Republic; Mr. Adams' abolition petitions, and his excitement.

Jan. 22. More of Mr. Adams' disorderly conduct on abolition petitions; whole day consumed by him; Rayner's attack on him.

Jan. 23. Mr. Adams again, Messrs. Stanley and Wise; petition to dissolve the Union.

Jan. 26. Mr. Gilmer's and Marshall's resolutions, and proceedings thereon.

Jan. 27. Same proceedings continued.

Jan. 28. Same proceedings continued;—and have been continued every business day since, with the exception of the day the Treasury Note bill was passed.—Washington Globe.

It will be recollected that Mr. Adams is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This morning, Mr. Gilmer sent the following papers to the Chair. They will speak for themselves:—

FEBRUARY 5th, 1842.  
The undersigned, members of the committee on Foreign Affairs, respectfully ask the House to excuse them from further service on that Committee. Recent occurrences induce them to doubt whether the removal of the present Chairman by the committee, would meet the approbation of the House, and they are unwilling to serve as a Chairman who has avowed opinions and persevered in a system of conduct which, in the estimation of the undersigned, have shown him to be an unsafe depositary of the public trust, or of that confidence which is necessary to the relations between a Chairman and the members of such a Committee.

THOMAS W. GILMER,  
R. M. T. HUNTER,  
R. BARNWELL RHETT,  
GEORGE H. PROFFIT.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

TUESDAY Morning, 8th Feb. 1842.

DEAR SIR:—Indisposition will prevent my attending the meeting of the committee on Foreign Affairs this morning. But it should be of the highest importance to know what would be my course upon the vote for electing a chairman, after the remarks of Mr. Adams in the House, and after his course on the committee, and himself urging a member to move an election of chairman, and the manner of his disclosing and using the minutes of the committee. I will say, that for me to vote for him, would be, after these circumstances, to endorse his sentiments and to sanction his conduct, which I cannot do. Therefore, I should be bound in my sense of public duty to vote for some other person as Chairman. It would have been agreeable to my feelings if I could have been relieved from serving on the committee for several weeks past.

You are at liberty to make known the contents of this communication.

Very respectfully, yours,  
W. COST JOHNSON.

Hon. T. W. GILMER.

Messrs. Gilmer, Hunter, Rhett, Proffit, and Johnson were then excused from acting on the Committee.

Mr. Adams very coolly moved that the vacancies be supplied, to which the Speaker replied, that the vacancies would be filled at the earliest time possible. And thus this matter passed off.

Mr. Wood, of New York, finished the speech which he commenced yesterday.

SENATE.—Mr. Clay's resolution on amending the Constitution so as to restrict the veto power, was taken up. Mr. Archer made a long speech, in opposition, and the Senate adjourned.

(From the Correspondent of the Boston Post.)

New York, Jan. 31, 1842.

I have to-day had the pleasure of holding a conversation on the subject, (of the duel between Cilley and Graves,) with a member of Congress, who is now in this city, and he informs me that Mr. Wise has in his possession, and carries in his pocket, ample and complete evidence—evidence that cannot be disproved—to substantiate the fact that Henry Clay not only dictated that challenge that was sent to Mr. Cilley by Mr. Graves, but that but for the officiousness and rancor he displayed on that occasion, the duel never would have been had.

The fact is clear to my mind, that Mr. Cilley was a victim to the rapacity of Mr. Clay, rather than a victim to the rifle of his antagonist. Mr. Clay, it may be said, could not have been guilty of the rank and foul crime which Mr. Wise charges upon him—and for the reason that he could not have had a single motive to induce him to any such kind of action. In reply to all such arguments, I have to say that there were motives to impel Mr. Clay on to the perpetration of the death of Jonathan Cilley. Will you listen to me for a single moment?

At the time referred to, Mr. James Watson Webb very unnecessarily involved himself in a quarrel with Mr. Cilley; and here let me say, that if the language spoken in debate by Mr. Cilley, and to which Mr. Webb took exceptions, had been correctly reported, the quarrel never would have taken place. Be that as it may, however, Mr. Webb was involved in a difficulty with Mr. Cilley; that gentleman declined recognizing his demand on him, and Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, was compelled to espouse his cause—compelled, I believe, by Mr. Henry Clay—for between Graves and Cilley no unkindness had ever existed—and the consequence was the death of the last named gentleman.

At the time to which I allude, the New York Courier & Enquirer was openly, avowedly, and warmly attached to the interests of Mr. Webster.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. of Feb. 12.

"A scandalous story has been got up by the Louisville Journal, injurious to the fair fame of Mr. Webster. It is utterly destitute of foundation; and we are amazed that the most positive evidence of its truth. The Louisville Journal is a Whig paper, strongly in the interest of Mr. Clay, whose biography was written by its editor, Mr. Prentice. We do not know that this circumstance had any connection with the publication of the atrocious calumny; but whatever may have been the occasion of it, the public, as well as Mr. Webster, have a right to demand an immediate retraction of the charge. The American states that on Mr. Webster's attention being drawn to the statement, he at once went before a magistrate and denied, under oath, every part and parcel of the alleged offence; and every clerk in his office, (most of all of whom were, in the story, said to have become cognizant of the matter,) in like manner made oath to the falsity of all that concerned them."

The "scandalous story" alluded to, is in substance, that Mr. W. was guilty of improper conduct towards the wife of a clerk in his department, who had visited him to press her husband's application for promotion. The same "story" has been current here for some time, on the authority of private letters from Washington. We never thought it worth while to refer to it, as Mr. W.'s morals are of no special consequence to the country, or to any one but himself. We give the story now, it having become "universally public," as stated in a paper friendly to Mr. W., and with the denial of that gentleman appended. The probability of the story, and the weight due to the denial, are matters to be judged of by the public.—Augusta Age.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.—An Ohio correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says:—

"The Ohio Legislature, desirous of pronouncing its highest condemnation on any thing having a tendency to bring about a dissolution of our happy Union, has passed a preamble and resolutions denouncing John Quincy Adams as meriting the censure of all his countrymen, and as deserving the severest marks of disapprobation and censure from that branch of Congress of which he is a member. The resolutions were adopted in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 39 to 29, and in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 17."

MESSRS. UPSHUR & BUTTS.—Mr. Butts has published a statement in the National Intelligencer, to sustain his charge that the present Secretary of the Navy has been an unconditional abolitionist. The statement shows that Mr. Upshur has had less regard for the Union than he ought to have had, but he promises to show that Mr. Butts has by no means made out his case.

WE learn from Augusta, that a meeting of the Democratic Republican members of the Legislature was held on Wednesday evening last, to take into consideration the subject of nominating a Governor. A proposition was made to have a Convention of the people, to be held at such time and place as may be agreed upon, and a committee of one from each County was appointed to designate such time and place. After some discussion, it was decided to have a State Convention, instead of a nomination by members of the Legislature, as follows—Yeas 86, Nays 44. We like this move of our Democratic friends. It shows that they are willing to trust the people to select their own rulers. The people need no dictation—they will tolerate none. And wo to the man, or set of men, who would stifle their voices. They will find, sooner or later, that they have been barking up the wrong tree.—Portland American.

FOUNDS AT LAST.—The location of Hornby, about which there has been so much dispute, is at length ascertained. We are indebted to the Charleston, (Mass.) Chronicle, for this important discovery. Citizens of Maine! would you believe it—it is in your own State! We have one more favor to ask of the Editor of the Chronicle. Will he please inform us, which County it is in?—Portland American.

THERE is a sign-board at Hornby, in the State of Maine, on which is written "Roonetien Koord Hear." The Doctor says it must be a spell.

Mr. Clay, as it was notorious to all, was excessively anxious that the Courier and Enquirer should be withdrawn from Webster, and be secured to himself.

He, at the juncture in question, saw that Mr. Webb was in a position at once unwelcome and unwelcome, and he knew that by serving him in an hour of emergency, he could secure his ceaseless gratitude and the influence of his press.—Hence a motive arose to suggest to Graves the propriety of his espousing Webb's quarrel! This was done, and the sequel is known to the whole world.

Immediately after the duel was fought, the Courier and Enquirer, though it must be admitted that it was from the year 1832 very favorably inclined to Mr. Clay, came out a thorough-going Clay paper—to use a western phrase, "an out and out" Clay publication! It remains so to this day; and no later than the last week, avowed its determination to support the Harry Percy of the West, for the Presidency.

That Messrs. Clay and Crittenden, had an active and immediate agency in the murder of Jonathan Cilley, I happen to know to be a fact. I "saw it," on the day duel took place, before the parties went out—I "saw it," in the manner and expression of Mr. Clay's countenance, as he stood in what he supposed to be a spot secluded from mortal observation; and I shall never forget the smile of exultation that lighted up his countenance, when he was informed that "the Yankee had fallen," and "the chivalric, Graves, the noble Kentuckian," had escaped unharmed!

Yours, very truly,  
ALGERNON SIDNEY HAMPSHIRE,  
of Massachusetts.

## DANIEL WEBSTER.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. of Feb. 12.

"A scandalous story has been got up by the Louisville Journal, injurious to the fair fame of Mr. Webster. It is utterly destitute of foundation; and we are amazed that the most positive evidence of its truth. The Louisville Journal is a Whig paper, strongly in the interest of Mr. Clay, whose biography was written by its editor, Mr. Prentice. We do not know that this circumstance had any connection with the publication of the atrocious calumny; but whatever may have been the occasion of it, the public, as well as Mr. Webster, have a right to demand an immediate retraction of the charge. The American states that on Mr. Webster's attention being drawn to the statement, he at once went before a magistrate and denied, under oath, every part and parcel of the alleged offence; and every clerk in his office, (most of all of whom were, in the story, said to have become cognizant of the matter,) in like manner made oath to the falsity of all that concerned them."

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Danny and Joan.—A couple were recently  
married at Shelueket, L. I., of which the gentle-  
man was 83 years of age, and the lady 72. Worse  
than all "this strange, eventful history," the lady  
was an old maid!

## BRITISH AND CHINESE.

From the extracts given below, it will be per-  
ceived that England is continuing her invasion  
and butcheries along the Chinese coast. Her  
fleet and armies have taken "the forts, city and  
citadel of Amoy and the neighboring island," af-  
ter pouring in a fire of four hours' duration.—  
"The English account of the summons, reply, and  
sack of this place, is as follows:—

"At daylight on the 26th, the signal was made  
to hoist out all the boats; and at six, Sir W.  
Parker, Sir Hugh Gough, Captain Smith of the  
Druid, and others, went in the Phlegathon to re-  
connoitre; the commanders in chief returned at  
eight a. m. about which time an officer with a flag  
of truce arrived in the fleet; he was permitted to  
go on board the Wellesley; and what was the  
object of his visit? hear it: 'Why for so many  
ship hab come; no hab got that tea; all ship mus-  
go.'

"At nine, the beat—never beaten in rain—to  
quarters rattled along the English decks; but  
there was no wind. The breeze sprang up about  
12 30 when the signal was made to weigh; the  
Sesostria and Queen went in on the starboard  
side, and were engaged alone nearly thirty min-  
utes, before the other ships joined; the Blonde,  
followed close by the Druid, led the harbor di-  
vision. At 1 10, the batteries on the starboard  
hand opened fire from more than one hundred  
guns in one tier, on Sesostria and Queen; at 1  
30, the batteries on the harbor shore opened on  
the Blonde, Druid, and Modeste; the latter vessel  
was sounding ahead; at 1 40, these three vessels  
opened fire on the harbor batteries; the Wel-  
lesley and Blenheim at the same time were stand-  
ing across the harbor to engage the forts on the  
starboard side.

"The firing continued for four hours, when  
mariners and troops landed."

A letter adds:  
"You will hardly believe that the Chinese  
stood to their guns to the last, and only started  
when the soldiers entered the fort at the outside  
angle, and the marines at the other. One man-  
darin, whom I had watched all the time, walked  
quietly down to the beach and drowned himself;  
the other cut his throat as he saw our men in  
possession of the batteries.

"The Chinese—men, woman, and children—  
ran helter skelter over the hills, leaving every-  
thing behind.

"We are only now waiting to proceed to Chu-  
an and Ningpo, as we have a northeast wind."  
"The troops are all embarked and ready.—  
We sail at daylight on the 5th, leaving 500 men  
on the island of Kolongso—Durid, Pylades, and  
Algerine—which we hold till the business is set-  
tled.

"When the Chinese were asked to ransom the  
city, no mandarins being there, they said we  
might destroy it if they liked; they had no power  
of giving money, but would put themselves under  
the protection of the English, if we would protect  
them."

Another letter says:  
"It was intended to leave a few ships and some  
troops at Amoy, while the main body of the ex-  
pedition was to proceed further northward prob-  
ably to Ningpo and Chusan, which place would,  
no doubt, be easily taken. We have no late ac-  
counts from Peking, and nothing to show that the  
Emperor is more inclined to yield than before.  
"Trade here is in a state of extreme depres-  
sion."

"The English have resolved to ravage the whole  
seaboard of China, and destroy her trade, her  
cities, and her people. The object is to drain  
the empire of its money in tribute to England,  
and enforce submission to whatever terms may be  
prescribed, to render the commerce of that coun-  
try absolutely subservient to English interests.—  
In a word, it is another East India conquest,  
which England is prosecuting, and the rest of  
the world tamely submit to see their own com-  
merce with this vast empire invaded and sacrific-  
ed by the grasping power which seeks a monop-  
oly, under the pretext of forcing its opium down  
the throats of the Chinese against their own.

We think it would be well, while the spirit of  
the CHRISTIAN LEAGUE is in arms, to protect some  
few thousands of Africans from being sold from  
the slavery of their own country into that of some  
other, to invoke it also in defence of the millions  
in China, whose blood, it seems is to be mixed  
with the ashes of their villages and cities, to glut  
British cupidity.—Globe.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A highway robber  
was shot dead near Wellsborough, Tioga county,  
last week, by a traveller whom he attempted to  
rob. The traveller, on looking at his pistol, dis-  
covered that the charge had been removed at the  
tavern where he put up, and the pistol stuffed  
with bran. This excited his suspicion, and he  
put something more substantial into the weapons.  
On his way he was attacked; he fired, shot the  
robber, and discovered that the latter was his  
landlord of the previous evening.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—We learn that the ship  
Henry, at this port from Vera Cruz, while at that  
port, was visited by an officer from an English  
vessel of war, who claimed several of the crew of  
the Henry as being British sailors. We further  
learn that the said searching officer was lowered  
against his will into his boat, and suffered to de-  
part.—New Orleans Bee.

CONVINCED.—The Bangor Whig says that after  
Mr. Pierpont had concluded one of his masterly  
temperance lectures in Portland, last week, a man  
who had resisted all previous arguments, remark-  
ed to him, "I am satisfied with your arguments,  
I shall drink no more wine."

SANTA FE PRISONERS.—A correspondent of  
the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Mexico,  
states that ninety of the Texan prisoners were at  
work in the streets, in chains, as common scav-  
engers.

DANNY AND JOAN.—A couple were recently  
married at Shelueket, L. I., of which the gentle-  
man was 83 years of age, and the lady 72. Worse  
than all "this strange, eventful history," the lady  
was an old maid!

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—To-day is the one-  
hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of the  
father of his country.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.—The Albany pa-  
pers state that the Ex-President intends shortly to  
visit General Jackson at the "Hermitage."

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 22, 1842.

### AGRICULTURE.

There is a large class of persons in this country,  
whose existence as a class is coeval with the exist-  
ence of the Democratic idea; who at every movement  
made or contemplated, toward the attainment of the  
practical realization of that idea, cry aloud—"agri-  
culturalism!" State as that word has become, it still has  
a potent influence, and by it, many an honest and ear-  
nest friend of Humanity is daily "frightened from his  
propriety." Every honest hearted, thorough going  
Democrat in this country from Thomas Jefferson down  
has in turn been stigmatized as an agriculturalist, and every  
measure which looked to the elevation of man to an  
equality with every other man, denounced as agricul-  
turalism.

We find no fault with the term when rightly under-  
stood and applied. An equal distribution or rather  
division of intelligence, of political power, and of so-  
cial privileges, is in one sense agriculturalism, and inas-  
much as it is for these that we live and labor, we are  
proud to be called agriculturalists. We would have too the  
chances of obtaining property, equally distributed;—  
and would also that every man might have from gov-  
ernment, equal protection in the possession and enjoy-  
ment of all he can honestly acquire. But when we  
come to an equal distribution, or any distribution at all,  
of property, in behalf of those who hold property, we  
protest against it; and as an encroachment on one of  
the natural inalienable rights of the individual, we de-  
clare against it in behalf of every individual, uncon-  
promising war.

The act of the last extra session of Congress con-  
templates, as is expressed in its title, the "Distribu-  
tion of the proceeds of the public lands." The public  
lands are property—the proceeds of the sale of these  
lands is the same property, existing in another form.—  
The Distribution of this property is ordered by the act  
under consideration, and arbitrary distribution of prop-  
erty is agriculturalism in its worst form.

The public lands are the "common property" of the  
States United,—not the joint property of the United  
States. We beg our readers to study and mark well  
the difference; for in it is involved the only rational  
position of the individual State's rights to the pub-  
lic lands, or the proceeds arising from their sale. As  
States United, each individual State owns a part of  
the whole, whence the term "common property;"—  
and not the whole of a part, which would make them  
joint property owned by each in the proportion which  
each had contributed to their purchase. Under this  
view a State withdrawing from the Confederation  
would have just claim to her part of the whole, accord-  
ing to her proportion in the "general charge and ex-  
penditure." But if the other view be taken, and the  
public lands be recognized either as the joint or com-  
mon property of the United States, it follows that a  
State withdrawing from the Confederation ceases to  
belong to the United States, and consequently loses  
her right, both to the whole of a part or a part of the  
whole of the public lands or the proceeds arising from  
their sale. We have not time or room at present for  
a more elaborate exposition.

Without enquiring how those lands became the  
common property of the States United, we assume,  
and we believe, can maintain, that they are so. The  
change of form from earth to gold, certainly does not  
change the fact of property, nor the ownership of each  
individual State of its part of the whole, according to  
its proportion in the general charge and expenditure.  
But the Distribution Bill does, and takes what land  
is admitted to be the common property of the whole  
in this proposition, and as Gold, distributes it in an-  
other proportion, arbitrarily determined, and having no  
reference to this standard of estimate. For a majority  
of the States to do this would be treason against the  
Union—for any one or more of the States acting sep-  
arately, to assert it, would be nullification—for the  
Congress of the United States to do it, is agriculturalism.

### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Five members of this Committee have resigned, or  
refused to serve while its present head, Mr. J. Q. Ad-  
ams, is retained. Their reasons, says the Madisonian,  
they deem satisfactory—and which, no doubt, others  
will think sufficient. Their motives are at once per-  
sonal as well as national.

In the first place, a negotiation is now pending be-  
tween this country and England. The chairman of  
the important Committee on Foreign Affairs has, at  
this crisis, in opposition to the doctrines promulgated  
by him when Secretary of State, professed a leaning  
in favor of the positions assumed by the English.

Secondly, he has charged some of the members  
with whom he was associated on the Committee, with  
having been engaged in a conspiracy against him.

Thirdly, he has imputed to some of the guilt of false-  
hood or equivocation.

Fourthly, he read a memorial purporting to come  
from Georgia, and notwithstanding the declaration of  
Mr. Habersham to the contrary, he professed his belief,  
most solemnly, of its being genuine. Afterwards, to  
serve his malignity, he charged Mr. Johnson, one of  
the members of the Committee of which he is chair-  
man, of being instrumental in playing a hoax upon  
him, and repeated the charge notwithstanding the de-  
nial of Mr. Johnson.

Fifthly, without the consent of the members of the  
Committee, he has brought before the House the min-  
utes of its private proceedings.

These are some of the reasons which are under-  
stood to have originated the movement made in the  
House.

A young man named Horace Huntley, was arrested  
in Lowell, Mass., on Saturday the 12th inst, for at-  
tempting to pass counterfeit Brunswick \$3 bills. A  
bundle of twenty-five \$3 bills on this bank, were found  
near the store where he was arrested. He was com-  
mitted for trial.

The State Rights Republican, published at Rich-  
mond, Va. in some remarks upon the principles of the  
two great political parties in this country, in conclu-  
sion, holds the following language:

"In all time and in all civilized countries which  
have or have ever had an organized government by  
written or established laws, the people, or such por-  
tion of them as have been recognized by the govern-  
ment, have been divided into two parties—the party  
of equality and the party of privilege. The division  
can be distinctly traced through all clear and well au-  
thenticated history, from the earliest to the latest pe-  
riod of time.

"The party of privilege, at the time of the advent of  
the Messiah, we find represented by the money-chan-  
gers, whom Jesus, with a whip of small cords, drove  
out of the temple; and by the chief priests and  
rulers, who finding that the common people heard him  
gladly, conspired against him as a seditious fellow,  
and finally crucified him between two thieves. His  
sublime doctrines were the first distinct utterance of  
the Democratic idea of man's equality with man—of  
universal brotherhood—the foundation and basis of  
the party of equality.—the stone which the builders  
rejected, which must become the chief head of the  
corner."

"We need not trace minutely the progress of the  
idea through succeeding ages. It is easy to see at a  
glance that from that day to the present, there has been  
a party of privilege, struggling always for the main-  
tenance of its superiority, worshipping the past, and  
defending to the death, ancient forms and usages which  
gave them their authority. What in the days of the  
Apostles was 'sedition,'—in the days of Luther was  
'heresy,' as being against the authority and power of  
the then established church;—in the spontaneous up-  
rising of the people under Wat the tyler, Jack Cade,  
Cromwell, and in the American and French Revolu-  
tion, was 'rebellion,' as being against the then estab-  
lished government; in the period immediately suc-  
ceeding the American Revolution, was 'jacobinism,'  
as claiming the recognition by government of the  
equal rights of man, irrespective of all accidental and  
factitious distinctions of birth or property; and in these  
latter days is 'disorganizing,' if it propose any posi-  
tive movement,—'radicalism,' if it suggest any decisive  
step forward,—'localism,' if it question the justice of  
any time-worn privilege or deny the authority of any  
worm-eaten charter,—and 'infidelity,' when it asserts,  
as antecedent to all creeds and forms and systems, the  
absolute supremacy of Truth, Justice and Love.

"In all these successive movements,—made, attempt-  
ed, or proposed,—the line of separation between the  
two parties is apparent and the position and purpose  
of each is determined by the same general character-  
istics. The party of privilege is seen with its face  
ever toward the past—the party of equality, looking  
only forward,—the one 'sighing for the flesh-pots of  
Egypt,'—the other earnestly pressing on toward 'the  
promised land.'

"The pathway of Humanity from the deep darkness  
and degradation of feudalism upward to the light which  
now beams upon our own bright land, is bristling with  
horror, and reeking with human blood. The cross,  
the dungeon, the stake, the rack, the axe, the halter—  
the thunder of the Pope's anathemas, death on earth  
and the tortures of hell hereafter,—these are the means  
that privilege has relied on to stay the progress of the  
Democratic idea, but earnest apostles of equality have  
defied all these. They have torn the crown from the  
fear-blinded brow, and the sceptre from the trembling  
hand of kings, and rent and scattered to the winds of  
heaven, the title-deeds of privileged nobility. Inch  
by inch has the ground been contested, point by point  
has it thus far been gained; every page of history  
stained with martyr's blood and wet with widow's tears.  
They war now against a chartered, privileged aristoc-  
racy, which in this country, to-day, reigns triumphant,  
—speaking from the pulpit in the name of God,—  
through a subsidized press in the name of Liberty,—  
and by its purchased stipendiaries, dependants and fa-  
vorites, who go up unblushingly into the halls of Leg-  
islation, protecting frauds, falsehood and injustice,  
under the panoply of Law. And they must triumph.  
God hath spoken it; and so sure as He reigneth in  
the earth, shall the authority of Truth, Justice, and  
Love, be established!"

PEACE OR WAR. The Madisonian, of the 12th inst.  
in reference to our relations with Great Britain holds  
the following language:—

"The Special Mission hastens its movement; and  
whether there will be peace, or whether there will be  
war, will at an early period most probably be defi-  
nitely determined. We hope the former, and we have  
some reasons for the hope; but reasons still stronger  
induce us to prognosticate the latter. We have but  
one motive for the hope and many for the apprehen-  
sion."

The relation which this paper holds to the adminis-  
tration, makes this announcement a matter of some  
moment. If the official organ is in earnest, it indi-  
cates that the Cabinet expect war!

REPUTATION.—The Hartford Times says, "the  
Democrats of Connecticut, one and all, are in favor of  
repudiating Whiggery on the first Monday of April  
next."

Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, has been fined \$350.  
for libels on the Judges of the New York Court of  
Sessions.

In five years, under the cash system, says the N. Y.  
Aurora, Michigan will be a perfect paradise. When  
men earn money, they generally make a good use of  
it; but that which is gotten by a swindling banking  
system comes "over the devil's back" too liberally for  
any beneficial effects.

There is a man, says the New York Sun, now in  
the room where the immortal Dixon performed his  
feat, who is attempting a feat of extraordinary char-  
acter. He sits in a chair with his head over the back  
of it, and an empty beer barrel in his lap—and loses  
the wager if he should let go of the barrel in twenty-  
four hours. In the same room there is a huge Indian  
who is attempting the task of eating a corn pudding,  
of a half pound weight every hour for fifty hours in suc-  
cession.

## THE BRITISH MISSION.

"Having seen by the speculations in the public papers  
throughout the country, (says the Globe,) that it appears  
to be the general opinion that the special mission of  
Lord Ashburton has originated in pacific and friendly  
views on the part of the British Government, and that  
good to us is likely to result from it, I beg leave, with  
all due deference, to express my opinion upon the sub-  
ject, and will do so in very few words.

"The mission of Lord Ashburton is intended for mis-  
chief, and will most surely produce it, as it regards this  
country. The plan is to create divisions and dissensions  
among us, or rather to augment and give effect to such  
as already exist, and to make the war, if one must come,  
as the last war, a war on our part of only a portion of our  
people. For this purpose an attempt will be made to  
satisfy and throw off the Eastern States, either by settling  
the Northeastern Boundary question, and leaving the  
others in worse situation than before; or, what is more  
probable, by making a plausible, and perhaps not unrea-  
sonable offer, for its settlement, but connecting it with  
such demands and conditions in relation to other ob-  
jects, as this Government will be wholly unable  
to accede to. Thus the Eastern section of the Union  
will be induced to favor an abandonment of interests and  
principles, which the South cannot yield without inevit-  
able ruin, and which are solemnly guaranteed to it by  
the Constitution. In this way we shall be doomed to  
see acted over again, scenes which were witnessed pre-  
viously to, and during, the last war.

"If there really existed a desire on the part of Eng-  
land to settle the pending questions between the two  
countries, it could easily be done through the British  
Minister now here, or with our Minister at London.—  
But, under the guise of friendship and good feelings,  
and with an apparent effort to remove all cause of diffi-  
culty, a special messenger is to be sent here, who will  
propose, to a much greater extent, the means of carrying  
on intrigues, and producing evil, than could otherwise  
be done. Let the people of the United States look to  
this. Let all true friends of the Union be on their guard.

The Augusta correspondent of the Eastern Argus in  
noticing the remarks of Mr. Smart, of Waldo, on the  
subject of reappointing the Senate, says:—

"Mr. Smart exhibited a map of Waldo County, in its  
multitudinal state. It was a rough pencil sketch, paint-  
ed with very nearly the colors of black lead. It repre-  
sented very nearly the map which Mr. Pierpont exhibited  
showing the various stages of temperance, as delineat-  
ed by various drawings of the drunkard's stomach. I  
observed one town, Frankfort, painted in deeper, darker  
red, almost the Spanish brown hue of the drawing of a  
poor imbecile's "inner man," who died of Delirium  
Tremens. I infer this was meant to depict the Frank-  
fort Bank, which, like the old brewster, "burst up," and  
exploded in all the horrors of Delirium, last year." The  
feds last session passed through all these various stages  
of Intemperance, and men, in any state, short of Mania  
a Potu, would never have conducted as the feds did, on  
the final passage of the unconstitutional apportionment.  
The poor fellows died politically of the horrors, on elec-  
tion day, and their evil deeds blaze a warning from their  
graves. Of the defunct party, it may with emphasis be  
said,

"The evil men do, lives after them."

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the  
Missouri Legislature, holden on the 28th ult, Martin  
Van Buren was nominated as a candidate for the of-  
fice of President, and R. M. Johnson for Vice Presi-  
dent.

Grogan, the celebrated patriot, whose seizure in Ver-  
mont, and imprisonment in Montreal last fall, caused  
so much noise, died at Champlain on the 7th ult.

We learn from the Argus of the 18th inst, that the  
Barque William Fales, Capt. Wm. Thomas, of Port-  
land, was lost on Wednesday evening last at 9 o'clock  
in Wells Bay. Of the thirteen persons on board, eight  
were lost, including every officer.

We learn from the Lowell Courier, that a Mr. Nut-  
ting, was robbed on Tuesday evening, near that city,  
on the highway leading to Nashua.

It is stated that the depreciation of bank stock, in  
Philadelphia alone, since the series of explosions com-  
menced, is ascertained to be over \$55,000,000.

Mr. R. F. Perkins has been appointed by the Presi-  
dent, and Senate, Postmaster of Augusta, vice Wm.  
Worart, removed.

Washington Irving, of New York, has been ap-  
pointed Minister to Spain, and Waddy Thompson, of  
S. C. Minister to Mexico.

G. W. Dixon the "American melodist," walked, two  
weeks ago, in New York, 53 hours on a platform 15  
feet long and 3 wide. 48 hours was the time allotted  
him, for which he was to receive \$4000; he kept on  
five hours longer, as he said, to show the power of hu-  
man endurance. It is the greatest feat on record.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed resolutions of  
censure on J. Q. Adams for his recent course in Con-  
gress.

The Hon. Amos Kendall has turned farmer, pur-  
chased about 100 acres of land near Washington, built  
a cottage, and got his family moved into it.

Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I. is completed and the  
U. S. flag was hoisted thereon on the 2d inst.

### Washingtonians Attend!

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of Washing-  
tonians will be convened in Norway, March 2d, at ten  
o'clock A. M. for the purpose of forming a County Con-  
vention, and to devise further means of carrying forward  
the cause of Temperance. Each Washingtonian Society  
in the County of Oxford is respectfully invited to se-  
nd delegates who come from a distance will find friends at  
the Tavern of Anthony Bennett to direct them to places  
of entertainment.

SIMEON WALTON,  
JOHN DEERING,  
JOHN GREENLEAF, Jr.  
H. G. COLE,  
E. F. BEAL,  
LORENZO HATHAWAY,  
E. L. KNIGHT,  
ASA THAYER, Jr.  
GREENVILLE L. REED,  
JAMES N. HALL,  
Feb. 13, 1842.

P. S. It is expected that Rev. Mr. Bean, of Portland,  
will be present and deliver an address, (probably in the  
evening.)

### DIED.

In this town, 18th inst. George, son of Mr. George  
Coffin, aged 2 years.  
In Turner, Mr. Daniel French in the 73d year of his  
age. Mrs. — Cushman, in the 83d year of her age.  
Mr. James Lura, a Revolutionary pensioner.  
In Livermore, Mr. Elijah Fisher, a Revolutionary  
pensioner, aged about 90 years.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,  
Deputy Sheriff,  
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.  
All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly at-  
tended to.  
Feb. 14, 1842.

## Prospectus of the State Rights Republican, Journal of Education & Constitutional Reformers.

THEOPHILUS FISK AND MELAN GARDNER, EDITORS.

UNDER this title is offered for the patronage and sup-  
port of the people, a new publication, devoted—  
as that title indicates—to the defence of the State and the  
development of the genius of the State and of the  
individual citizen; and to the free and fearless discussion  
of principles and measures which affect the relations of  
one to the other; and of both to the Confederation of  
States.

The conductors of the new paper having long been  
connected with the public press, in different sections of  
the Union, a full knowledge of their fitness for the place  
in which they appear, is already with the people. Of  
themselves, therefore, they have only to say, that the  
Democratic faith which with them has passed the ordeal  
of years of thought and study, has daily grown clearer  
and stronger by exercise—and this paper, though new  
to the public, is but the continuation of an effort, to which  
their whole lives have been and are devoted. For the  
future, then, they have the highest satisfaction in ap-  
pealing to the past—while for the past, they have nei-  
ther explanation to make nor apology to offer.

We consider government in this country, as designed  
to be simply the ASSEMBLY of the popular will;—that it was  
intended to be always the servant of the people,—never  
their benefactor, nor their master; that it is instituted  
for the protection of all, but has no privileges to confer  
on any;—that the protection it affords should be gen-  
eral, not special—universal, not partial—uniform, not dis-  
criminating direct, not remote nor contingent,—we all  
individually, not to any classes or distinctive interests,  
against aggression, not against competition;—and that  
whatever special privileges or special protection it has  
conferred on any individual or class of individuals, it  
has usurped, and wrested to the injury of every other  
individual;—thus producing injustice, and positive  
wrong to society.

There are no necessary evils in government.—  
Whether political or social wrongs or evils the people  
suffer, result from ignorance, contempt and a practical  
denial of the plain principles above presented, and a con-  
sideration of them would weary the patience of the reader,  
if it did not compel his utter despair of ever obtain-  
ing their correction. Suffice it then for the present to  
say, that we shall oppose as we ever have done, a con-  
stitutional principle in every form. We shall insist on the  
absolute and unconditional repeal of all laws that confer  
privileges, not to any classes or distinctive interests,  
sanction its exercise, or its continuance in any form,  
classes or individuals, by whatever political or par-  
tisan name they may be known; who seek it, exercise it,  
justify its bestowment, will find no countenance or favor  
on our hands; and viewing as we do, its bestowment in  
any form, as an usurpation of power, we declare against it,  
in behalf of the people, eternal and uncompromising.

In a Constitutional Republican government like ours,  
the remedy—peaceable, just and efficient—is in the  
people. They make the government—from their consent,  
all its just powers are derived,—and when that consent  
is directed by men, universally educated and intelli-  
gent, then, and not till then, is there effectual security  
for either the State or the people. If the people know  
their rights, they will exert them—they will know  
and will exert them. We hold it therefore, to be the  
duty of this new paper, to establish a system of  
Universal Education, to provide liberally for its main-  
tenance and to make it the absolute and inalienable  
birthright of every free white child born or residing  
within its limits. It is a measure which we believe to  
be vitally important and necessary, and as is intimated  
in our title, the earnest advocacy of such a system will  
constitute an important feature of this Journal.

The last part of our title has a special and a gen-  
eral meaning. The Constitution of Virginia contains  
provisions more aristocratic, partial and exclusive; more  
hostile to "EQUALITY OF RIGHTS, DUTIES AND OPPORTUNITIES,"  
which is the first idea of Christianity and of Democracy;  
and more inconsistent with her own "ancient faith,"  
than any other State in this Union. The unjust  
and arbitrary restrictions on the right of suffrage in  
every form which privileges, protection, or dis-  
crimination—the denial to the people of the right of selecting  
all their agents and officers; and the making of any of  
fices perpetual or self-perpetuating,—these are anom-  
alies and inconsistencies derogatory to the character of  
the State and degrading in their influence on the people.  
The generally—holding as we do, the rights of man  
primary and paramount,—we ever reform of the laws  
is inadequate to their complete removal, but the con-  
science, or impracticable from the interposition of Consti-  
tutional obstacles, we shall always be found the advocates  
of "CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM."

Thus far we have spoken—and at greater length than  
we designed—of what is intended to be the editorial  
character of our paper. We shall look ever to the polit-  
ical and social rights and interests of man as man.  
With us the rights of all are equal, but the interests of  
the propertied are paramount to those of the acreage-  
man,—as man is worth to the world more than money.  
The Farmer and Mechanic will therefore, find an im-  
portant part of our paper devoted to their cause and de-  
signed to assist them forward to the attainment of their  
true position and influence in the State and in society.  
To the LITERARY DISCUSSION, particular attention will  
be directed; and THOUGHT will always be found a choic-  
selection from the current Literature of the day. A gen-  
eral summary of important Foreign and Domestic News,  
will also be furnished;—and with this we complete this  
enumeration of its essential features.

It may be that we hope for a larger patronage than  
we deserve;—but we shall strive to deserve more  
than we dare to hope.

Terms.—Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably  
in advance.

Those who will forward the pay for Ten copies, shall  
receive the eleventh GRATIS—being an allowance of ten  
per cent for their trouble. Orders addressed to THEO-  
PHILUS FISK, Richmond, Va. will meet with prompt at-  
tention.

Jan. 8, 1842.

### Furniture Establishment.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabi-  
tants of Norway and the adjacent towns that he  
has located himself at NORWAY VILLAGE, where  
he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture, such  
as SOFAS, SECRETARIES, MAHOGANY  
CHAIRS, BUREAUS, TABLES OF  
ALL KINDS, BEDSTEDS, &c.

Having learned his trade in one of the best Shops in  
Portland he feels assured he shall be able to give satis-  
faction to all who may favor him with their custom.  
WILLIAM ANDREWS.  
Norway-Village, Feb. 9, 1842.

### WILLIAM K. K



